

Gun control

A student of the gun control issue will readily perceive the arena is indeed a broad one, in which we must struggle to preserve the right to keep and bear arms. It is a struggle which will test whatever there might be of genius in any of us and it is one which will merit the devoted efforts of every citizen who in the broadest sense can perceive the relationships which our Bill of Rights liberties bear one to another.

I suggest we begin our affirmative role immediately in the area of crime control. The truth is that gun control does not equate with crime control. We have an advantage in this fact which we have neither exploited nor advanced convincingly. It is demonstrable that in those sections of the country where gun possession is most prevalent, crime is least.

Encouragingly, many moderate and reasonable men among our opponents are beginning to see that our problem is crime control and that gun control is not going to have much, if any, effect upon it. Of course, for reasons of their own, some of them still say gun control is desirable. For these people we can only wonder, as would any good citizen, what it is they have in mind for us that our possession of guns makes them so nervous.

As long as we concur that any measure of gun control equates with some measure of crime control we are in agreement with those who would eliminate our rights. We would then again be backed into our defensive position, held for forty years, always losing a little here and a little there until finally nothing would be left us.

No group of good citizens has ever struggled more conscientiously along the narrow pathway, between hope and moderation on one hand, and the cold facts of efforts to abolish our rights on the other, than the leaders of the National Rifle Association. Every gun owner in America should applaud the action taken by the Executive Committee of the NRA in Washington, D.C. on July 12, 1974: '...the NRA opposes any proposed legislation, at any level of government, which is directed against the inanimate firearm rather than against the criminal misuse of firearms.'

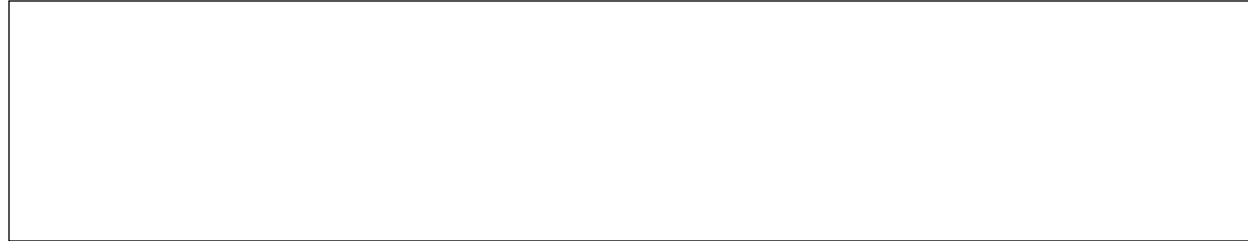
A reasonable degree of order in society must prevail first. Criminals must be controlled first. We are the decent people. We try to be reasonable and we are not fools even though we have so often made mistakes in the past 40 years.

Many people turn to England as an example for crime control. The fact is that in England, for hundreds of years, a man found guilty of any one of number of crimes was promptly hanged. Now that a more humanistic generation of Englishmen has lately abolished these stern but effective methods, crime - including armed crime - is sky-rocketing. Recently armed Englishmen, amid a hail of their own bullets, attempted to kidnap the eldest daughter of the reigning Queen of England! Unbelievable!

(From an article in *Guns and Ammo* by Harlan Carter)

Write your answer here.

In 1925 the land Aristocracy of Germany owned most of the large estates which occupied 20% of the arable land of the country. They had 40% of the land East of the Elbe River. All told, these large estates constituted but 0.4 % of all the landholdings in Germany. At the base of the pyramid were those who occupied small holdings : 59% of the total holdings of Germany accounted for only 6.2% of all the arable land of the country



The Indian Tribes of North and South America do not contain all of the blood groups that are found in populations elsewhere. A fascinating glimpse into their ancestry is opened by this unexpected biological quirk. For the blood groups are inheirited in such a way that, over a whole population, they provide some genetic record of the past. The total absence from Blood group A from the population implies, with virtual certainty, that there was no blood group A in its ancestry; and similarly with blood group B. This is in fact the state of affairs in the United States.



A Solenoid is an electrically energized coil that forms an electromagnet capable of performing mechanical functions. The term "solenoid" is derived from the word "sole" which in reference to electrical equipment means " a part of" or "contained inside, or with, other electrical equipment." The Greek word "Solenoides" means "channel" or "shaped like a pipe." A simple plunger typed solenoid consists of a coil of wire attached to an electrical source, and an iron rod or plunger, that passes in and out of the coil along the axis of the spiral. A return spring holds the rod outside the coil when the current is deenergized.



Section B

In a paragraph of about 100 words, summarise what the text says about the history of the American Indians and the efforts that are being made to improve their situation.

How the West was lost

In his book *Bury my Heart at Wounded Knee*, Dee Brown describes the Indian kinship with nature: the land was their mother - 'and one does not sell one's mother'. Yet European notions of property gradually took hold, first with beads, blankets, guns; then fences, enclosures, deeds of purchase. Whole tribes were exterminated; then the buffalo on which they lived.

'The Indians killed only enough to supply their winter needs,' writes Brown, 'stripping the meat to dry in the sun, storing marrow and fat in skins, treating sinews for bowstrings and thread, making spoons and cups of the horns, weaving their hair into ropes and belts, curing the hides for tepee covers, clothing and moccasins.'

The monstrous slaughter of the buffalo that began in the 1870s had the double purpose of bringing in hides and depriving the Indian of his livelihood. The European hunter left everything but the skin to rot. Nearly four million buffalo were destroyed in two years so that civilisation might advance.

Even on the reservations, the Indians were not left alone. Corrupt politicians and army officers funnelled in bad food, shoddy blankets and poisonous whisky. If minerals were found, the tribesmen were moved on again. At rare intervals in the story, a protesting white voice is heard. General Sandborn, who headed a peace commission to the Cheyenne after an army massacre of 105 women and children (and 28 men), told Washington: 'For a mighty nation to carry on a war with a few struggling nomads is a spectacle most humiliating, a national crime so revolting that it must bring down on our posterity the judgment of heaven.' Yet Sandborn went on to help the army wipe out the remaining Cheyenne. It took a final piece of planned butchery, in 1890 at Wounded Knee, to end resistance.

Today, the new militancy is bringing fresh hope and pride to America's 650,000 Indians. But the upsurge of 'red nationalism' is taking many other forms besides simple resistance. In the one-year occupation of Alcatraz the population rose to 800. The spirit of the rock spread over the country: army centres, missile bases, islands and reserves in the U.S. and Canada were occupied; claims were laid to oil-rich lands in Alaska.

More and more Indians are moving to the cities - there are 60,000 in Los Angeles alone - yet somehow, retaining their Indian identity and pride in their heritage. Others, staying on the reservations, have successfully created their own businesses and industries. The Indian people are also gaining more friends in high places. A champion of long standing who has acted on behalf of the Sioux and other tribes in the settlement of land claims is presidential candidate Senator George McGovern. 'We must never', he observes, 'repeat in these settlements the exploitation, abuse, and attempted cultural genocide which blots our national heritage.'

McGovern has introduced a bill to create an American Indian development bank which would make loans to tribes and the new corporations. He recognises that the Indians resent the paternalism of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, some-times known as America's colonial service, and feel themselves perfectly competent to run their own affairs.

Almost every day, television perpetuates the myth of the Indian as a savage, to be slaughtered without mercy. In fact, few stereotypes are as false as that of the blood-thirsty Redskin. The

Indian is essentially non-violent and civilised, with a deep reverence for nature which makes him a hero and a pioneer in the environmental cause. In a world seemingly hell-bent on self-destruction, the white American is beginning to listen to the placid voice of the Indians.

#2

In a paragraph of around 120 words, sum up the writer's experience.

Nightmare in a California jail

When I moved my family to San Francisco last year to teach in the English department at San Francisco State College, I did so with misgivings. I knew that the educational atmosphere in California was far from tranquil - Governor Reagan was waging virtual war against student protesters, and the political polarization between the left and the right could only be described in terms of paranoia. Through the year, my fears were confirmed as I witnessed student and faculty strikes, bombings, brawls, police assaults, mass arrests. But none of those events - brutal as they were - prepared me for the nightmare that followed my recent chance arrest this spring in Berkeley. Overnight that experience, which can be verified by many reliable witnesses, turned a father of five, veteran of the Korean war, and law-abiding citizen into a bitter man.

On Thursday morning, 22 May, I left San Francisco State College with four other teachers to drive to Berkeley.

We arrived in Berkeley about noon. After a pleasant lunch and a trip to buy supplies we walked toward Shattuck on Addison Street. There we were to meet my friend's wife, Nora.

The city of Berkeley was then in something like a state of siege because of the People's Park issue. On the streets, under the command of Alameda County Sheriff Frank Madigan, was a vast force of National Guard troops, county sheriffs, San Francisco Tactical Squad units. Madigan had authorized use of shotguns against demonstrators. One man had already been killed, and many others wounded. Demonstrators, workers, and onlookers trapped in a plaza on the University of California campus had been sprayed from a helicopter with a virulent form of tear gas currently being used in Vietnam. To protest, approximately 2,000 students had now begun a spontaneous march from the University campus through downtown Berkeley.

We could see a concentration of National Guard troops, policemen and citizens several blocks east of us. I described what Nora looked like to the others and we stopped at the southwest corner of Shattuck and Addison to scan the crowd for her. We decided not to go any farther because we saw soldiers, police, and people both to the east and south of us.

Berkeley policemen and Alameda County deputies began moving our way. An officer leading four or five others approached our group of twelve to fifteen people and said, 'Let's move out;

clear the area!' Everyone on our corner obediently started walking away. Suddenly, a Berkeley policeman ran in front of us, spread his arms and shouted, 'Stay where you are!' Behind us, two other policemen kept repeating, 'Keep moving, clear out of here!' We said we were leaving, and at this point a Berkeley police sergeant approached and began pointing to various people in our group, saying, 'Get that one, that one, that one.'

An officer snapped handcuffs on me and joined me with the cuffs to a protesting youngster. I asked if we were under arrest and the officer said yes - we were charged with blocking traffic. We were not allowed to talk to the policemen after that. The sergeant who had us arrested taunted us, using obscenities and accusing us of being revolutionaries, rock-throwers, and hippies. Those not fingered by the sergeant continued down the street and were not apprehended. While we were being herded into the paddy wagon, however, officers continued to arrest people at random - mostly young people and particularly those with long hair, moustaches, sideburns. Three of the teachers with me were arrested; our fifth companion was not, and he immediately began calling friends and relatives to arrange our release.

Nineteen of us - seventeen men and two women - were packed into a paddy wagon. I was never able to identify myself or state my business; indeed, the policemen threatened anyone who talked at all. We sat in the wagon for about 20 minutes, then it backed up the street a block, where we were transferred to a large bus. We were all being taken to 'Santa Rita', a place I had never heard of.

During the 45-minute ride our feelings were reinforced that it had been an indiscriminate bust. Aboard were students with books and notepads who had been on their way to and from classes at the University. There was a US mailman (with long hair), still carrying his bag of mail, and a resident psychiatrist who had stepped outside his hospital for a short walk during a 30-minute break. Others included several young divinity students and five medical observers - young men in white smocks with red crosses - who had accompanied the student march down Shattuck Avenue. The police blew it, I thought. They went too far this time. Most of us will be released when we get to wherever we're going.

The bus stopped inside the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center and Prison Farm, an institution run by Alameda County. We were marched into the compound and ordered to lie prone in rows. Those who looked around or stumbled or didn't move fast enough were prodded and hit with clubs. Frequently, men were dragged out of the marching lines and forced to kneel while being struck. The guards shouted and screamed, often giving conflicting commands and clubbing those unable to obey them. Our chief source of terror was not so much the beatings as the wild hysteria that had seized many of the guards. They walked up and down our rows of flattened men, striking upraised hands with clubs, striking us on the soles of our feet with clubs to make us lie in even rows. We were told we would be shot if we tried to escape. We were cursed continuously; we were called dope users, revolutionaries, filthy long-hairs. We would, they shouted, be taught such a lesson that we would never again cause trouble. All of us were identified as political troublemakers. No attempt was made to distinguish us by age, nature of charges, or physical condition. Periodically we were ordered to turn our heads to the left or right. I experienced severe leg cramps and sharp twinges of pain from an arthritic elbow. From time to time we were forced to close up ranks by crawling across the asphalt, which was covered with sharp gravel. Those accused of speaking or looking around or moving slightly were dragged out and forced to kneel with their hands behind them in a separate group. Some remained kneeling for hours. There were some 300 men on the ground.

The first thing I learned facedown on the Santa Rita asphalt was that I could make it without

begging or breaking. This felt good; it was enough strength to counter the fears engendered by the heavy blue-black guards' shoes slowly crunching by my eyes six inches away. But to be put to these tests in America!



#3

In a paragraph of not more than 100 words, say what are the various ways in which this machine can be used, and what are the objections to its use.

Lie detector

A new form of lie detector that works by voice analysis and which can be used without a subject's knowledge has been introduced in Britain. The unit is already widely employed by the police and private industry in the US, and some of its applications there raise serious worries about its potential here. The Dektor psychological stress analyser (PSE) is used by private industry for pre-employment screening, investigating thefts, and even periodic staff checks. Although at least 600 of the devices are used in the US, there are apparently only three in Britain. Burns International Security Services showed its PSE at the International Fire and Security Exhibition in London last week. Philip Hicks, assistant manager of Burns' Electron Division and the Burns official trained to use the PSE, said that one of the other two units was being employed by a private firm for pre-employment checks.

In addition to the normally understood voice generation mechanisms - vibrations of the vocal chords and resonance of cavities inside the head - there is a third component caused by vibration of the muscles inside the mouth and throat. Normally, but not under stress, these voluntary muscles vibrate at 8-12 Hz, and this adds a clearly noticeable frequency-modulated component to the voice. The PSE works by analysing this infrasonic FM component. Dektor claims that the muscle tightening occurs very quickly, and can change from one word to the next, so that it is possible to pick out a word or phrase that caused stress.

Dektor emphasises that the device shows only stress, not dishonesty. Three steps are suggested to overcome this difficulty. First, the subject is supposed to see a full list of the questions in advance. Second, there are 'neutral' questions and one to which the subject is specifically asked to lie. Third, if an individual shows stress on a vital question (such as Have you stolen more than £100 in the last six months?), then additional questions must be asked to ensure that this does not reflect an earlier theft or the subject's knowledge of someone else responsible.

The standard report recommended by Dektor is simply the statement 'After careful analysis, it is

the opinion of this Examiner that the Subject's chart did contain specific reaction, indicative of deception, to the relevant questions listed below.' And Hicks admitted that if a person showed stress and Hicks was unable to ascertain just what caused the stress, he would assume that the stress was 'indicative of deception'.

In the US, the device is used for pre-employment interviews, with questions such as 'Have you used marihuana?' and for monthly checks with branch managers, asking questions like 'Do you suspect any present employees of cheating the company?' - which at least prevents a manager from setting his own pace to investigate possibly suspicious behaviour. Finally, US insurance investigators are now using the PSE. They need not carry it with them - only tape record the interview, usually with the permission of the unsuspecting claimant. Not only does an assessor go through the claim form to look for false claims (a questionable practice, because a person is just as likely to stress over being reminded of a lost or damaged object as to lying), but he also offers less money than requested. The claimant's response can, apparently, be analysed to show if he is, in fact, likely to eventually accept.

The potential application of the PSE in Britain is extremely disquieting, especially as there seems no law to prevent its use. The most serious problem is that its primary application will be in situations where people may not object - such as pre-employment interviews. But it can also be used to probe a whole range of personal issues totally unrelated to job - union and political affiliations, for example. And, of course, the PSE can be used without the subject even knowing; its inventors analysed the televised Watergate hearings and told the press who they thought was lying. Finally, the device is not foolproof but depends on the skill of the investigator, who receives only a one-week course from Dektor.

In the US, where lie detectors of all sorts are much more widely used, Senator Sam J. Ervin has introduced a bill to virtually prohibit their use by private companies. There may be a privacy bill from the UK government this summer, and hopefully it will include the use of lie detectors. In the interim, trade unions and consumer groups should prevent their use before they become widespread.

